

# THE INTELLIGENCER.

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**The Intelligencer.**

WHEELING, JUNE 27, 1892.

**FIRST DISTRICT**

**Congressional Convention.**

A convention of the First Congressional District Republicans will be held in the city of Wheeling, W. Va., on Thursday, July 14, 1892, to nominate a candidate for Congress for said district to be voted for at the election to be held in November next, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

W. E. STATHERS,  
Chairman Congressional Committee.  
JOSEPH C. BRADY, Secretary.

**NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

FOR PRESIDENT,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
WHITELAW REID,  
Of New York.

"One Good Term Deserves Another."

**OHIO COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

FOR SHERIFF,  
T. C. MOFFAT.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,  
SAMUEL O. BOYCE.

FOR ASSASSIN CITY DISTRICT,  
W. H. HORNISH.

FOR ASSASSIN COUNTRY DISTRICT,  
ROBERT ANDERSON.

FOR MEMBERS HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

S. G. SMITH,  
G. H. MEDICK,  
C. J. RAWLINS,  
ALEX. MCULLOCH.

The general results of three years of Republican control have, I believe, been highly beneficial to all classes of our people.

The home market for farm products has been retained and enlarged by the establishment of great manufacturing industries, while new markets abroad of large and increasing value, long obstinately closed to us, have been opened on favorable terms to our meats and breadstuffs, by the removal of unjust discriminating restrictions and by numerous reciprocal trade agreements under section three of the McKinley bill. These acts of administration and legislation can now fortunately be judged by their fruit.—President Harrison, June 21, 1892.

IN 1890 it was a conflict of predictions; now our adversaries must face trade statistics and prices current.—President Harrison, June 21, 1892.

**READERS of the Intelligencer** going out of town for the summer can have the Intelligencer mailed to them for sixty-five cents per month, postage free.

**Wages and Protection.**

Our Democratic friends will not admit that the better wages that exist in this country are due to the protective policy; on the contrary they vehemently deny that protection has anything to do with the fact that American wages are higher than in free trade countries. When, owing to the fluctuations of trade, there is an occasional fall of prices in the United States, compelling a slight reduction of wages, the Free Traders immediately charge the reduction to the failure of the Protective policy. At this very moment Democrats are attributing slight reductions made necessary by a fall in prices to the Republican tariff policy. In view of the denial that the better wages are due to Protection, this latter charge is inconsistent, for it is an admission that, after all, Protection has something to do with wages.

The last number of the American Iron and Steel Bulletin discusses this question briefly and in a plain, comprehensive way. "Waiving, for a moment," says the Bulletin, "the question whether or not Protection is the cause of high wages, how can it be held responsible for their decline, unless upon the theory that it encourages the competition of the low-priced labor of other countries? But it does not do this. Free trade does this. Something else than Protection is to blame for reductions in wages whenever they occur.

"Low prices in some industries, if long continued, inevitably bring low wages. Capital employed in these industries could not bear all the shrinkage in values or capital would go to the wall and the labor dependent on it would be wholly deprived of employment. Labor, too, sometimes has its compensation in low wages which are the result of low prices, for it shares in these low prices. If it receives less than formerly it buys perhaps as much as formerly with what it does receive.

"But protectionists do not claim for low prices; free traders do this. If low prices in this country come through a great English failure and low wages follow for a time, it would seem that free traders have nothing to complain of. Their policy of cheapness, although enforced by a great financial failure abroad and not by free trade, has brought for the time being in some branches of home industry its logical result of cheap labor. Free traders ought therefore to be happy.

"The protective policy of this country demands good prices for all products of the farm and factory, higher than prevail in other countries, and

when these exist wages are not reduced.

Protection is therefore the friend of high wages, as has all along been contended."

We have quoted liberally from the Bulletin's editorial because the points are put so tersely and well. Workingmen who may have been led to believe that in free trade lies the hope of the future, and that under such a policy there will be no more reductions of wages, should pause and study the question carefully before going farther.

**Trade Unions and Free Trade.**

A striking example of the manner in which the Democratic free traders are endeavoring to secure endorsements of the free trade doctrine was afforded in New York the other day, when at a regular meeting of the Central Labor Union of that city an attempt was made to secure the passage of a free trade resolution. It is needless to say that the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated.

It came about in this way, according to the report of the meeting in the New York Tribune: "Jerome O'Neill, a delegate from the Paper Hangers' Union, asked permission to introduce a resolution, and prearranged its reading with a speech in which he said the coming presidential campaign would be one in which every American workman would take an interest. 'The paramount question,' said he, 'will be whether American workmen want Free Trade or Protection. In order to decide that question they must be thoroughly familiar with the Free Trade and Protection theories.' Then Mr. O'Neill went on to tell of the trick resorted to by six representatives in Congress, by which they succeeded in having inserted in the Congressional Record Henry George's book, 'Protection or Free Trade,' which was printed at the expense of the government, only to be used as a campaign document by Democrats. He told the delegates they could get the book by writing to their representatives in Congress for it. He then read a cautiously worded resolution, which was undoubtedly written by a Democratic politician. The resolution, after laying great stress on the benefits of free trade to workingmen, requested all delegates to the Central Labor Union to write to their Congressmen for copies of Mr. George's book. It further advised all workingmen to read the book, 'as likely to be productive of sound views as to the effect of tariffs upon the wages earned by the workers of our country.' After reading the resolution Mr. O'Neill moved its adoption, and resumed his seat with a perfectly satisfied air. A few minutes later he was a badly disappointed man."

The delegates to the Central Union, which is one of the greatest labor bodies in the United States, were not so easily led into the trap prepared for them. Robert Blissett, the founder of the union was present, and he made an eloquent speech against the resolution, in which were some strong arguments against free trade from a workman's standpoint. Here is an extract from his speech, which the INTELLIGENCER commends to the attention of every workman:

"The conditions existing in the United States to-day enable the American workman to buy more and better clothes and other necessities than can be bought by the workmen of any other country on the face of the earth. I worked as a tailor in London for many years, and I know what I am talking about. I could not there just about half of what I can earn here. I am opposed, as every honest, intelligent man must be, to the Central Labor Union endorsing free trade, and asking workingmen to read Henry George's book. I read that book long ago, and when I had finished reading it, my belief in protection was stronger than ever before. There is not a man here who cannot earn more money on any free trade country who will deny that he is getting higher wages under a high protective tariff than he ever got or ever could get under free trade. These free traders make a hue and cry about the admission to this country of pauper immigrants, but they turn around and in the same breath ask for the admission of pauper-made goods free of duty. They join labor unions for the purpose of boycotting American pauper-made goods and to secure higher wages, and then they fight just as bitterly for a party that advocates the open sale in American markets of articles made by men and women who are miserably underpaid in free trade countries. Does the good sense of these delegates here tell them that it would be consistent or honorable, when they consider the continuous warfare of organized labor against pauper-made goods, to vote for this resolution? Protection enables you to have luxuries; Free Trade robs you of all luxuries and many necessities, reducing you to the level of the workingmen in the countries from which many of you escaped to live under the benign influence of Protection."

Several other of the delegates spoke in a similar strain, one of them declaring that he objected to the discussion of politics in the union. "But," he continued, "if we must have politics we don't want that kind here." But one delegate spoke for the resolution, which was laid on the table by a large majority vote.

The London papers have been contrasting Mr. Cleveland's "dignified silence" during his campaign for the nomination with "General Harrison's wire pulling." The following telegram does not indicate that Cleveland was altogether "dignifiedly indifferent":

"BUZZARD'S BAY, June 23, 1892.

"H. C. Whitney:

"I must say to you, and through you to those who have acted with you that I have a great appreciation of the efforts made in my behalf, and that my admiration is unbounded for the prudence, sagacity and generosity of my friends in Chicago."

(GROVER CLEVELAND.)

It is to be expected that the English free trade newspapers would heartily support Grover Cleveland's campaign against American industries, and it is not surprising that they are willing to stretch the truth to make comparisons.

In his speech made in the Chicago convention, protesting on behalf of the New York delegation against the nomination of Cleveland, Bourke Cockran said that Cleveland will not receive the soldier vote of New York state. There are 25,000 of them Democrats, he said, and they will not support Cleveland's nomination. Brave old General Sickles arose in his place among the New York delegation and emphasized Cockran's assertion by shouting "no, no, never." General Sickles was right. Cleveland did not get the soldier vote in 1888 and he will not get it in 1892.

DEMOCRATS do not express so much hope since they have learned that the New York Sun will support the ticket.

THE lines are sharply drawn between the two parties. It will be for the

American people to say whether they want free trade or protection. That is the main issue. It must be a campaign of principle and not one of personality.

"OLD SOLDIER" is informed that the title of "general" which Democratic papers put before the name of Mr. Stevenson, their vice presidential candidate, was not won by any military achievement. Mr. Stevenson never served in any army, and during the war for the Union was known to be a stay-at-home southern sympathizer. His war record reads much like that of the head of the ticket, Mr. Cleveland. We presume General Stevenson is so-called because of his gallant service as assistant postmaster general under Mr. Cleveland, when, as a part of an administration pledged to civil service reform, he reformed 40,000 Democrats into postoffices in an almost incredibly short time, without regard, in many instances, to their character or previous condition.

**BREAKFAST BUDGET.**

In the western part of South Dakota is one of the most wonderful natural curiosities in the world. This is the cave mountain. The mountain is literally honeycombed with caverns which run in every direction through it, and in some places form tunnels which run clear through the mountain. It is estimated that there are fully 300 distinct caves, not counting those which connect with others as separate ones.

A Harriburg (Pa.) boy sent up in a balloon on the Fourth of July last year a bottle with his name and address in it, requesting the finder to return it to him. About ten days ago the bottle was picked up by a gentleman, on the shore of Lake Superior, near Duluth, Minn., who immediately forwarded it to the lad.

Sitting Bull's eighteen-year-old daughter, Minnehaha, who is poetically thought to have died of a broken heart from her hopeless love of an army lieutenant at Fort Sully, is to have her memory honored with a life-size statue in the South Dakota women's exhibit at the Columbian fair.

According to a recent decision of a tribunal of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Prince Edmund Radziwill, who has become a monk and renounced the world, is considered civilly dead and can not be sued for a debt of 12,000 marks which he borrowed and failed to pay while still a worldly man.

The most ancient piece of music which is still in existence is called the "Blessing of the Priests." This song or chant was sung in the temple at Jerusalem, and is still to be heard in the Hebrew synagogues in Spain and Portugal.

Many a man has paid \$150 for a dress which cost but \$100, an excessive price at that, certified to with great alacrity by the wife, to whom the extra \$50 goes through the hands of a convenient foreigner.—New York Recorder.

A fence 500 miles long of wire netting, separating the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, is one of the wonders of Australia. It is designed to keep the rabbits out.

It is said that the Confederate brigadier is fading out of public life. Only ten Southern generals are left in the senate, and not half as many survive in the house.

"Cool as a cucumber" is correct scientifically. This vegetable usually has a temperature one degree less than the surrounding atmosphere.

**PERSONAL POINTS.**

President George D. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, will sail for Europe next week to recuperate his health. He has been growing cadaverous and bent in stature, with dark rings coming about his eyes, and requiring absolute rest to recover his proper physical condition. President Roberts was once pictured by Secretary Elkins as a man who controlled with perfection more employees than the government of the United States.

Mr. Gladstone used to indulge only in water while speaking; but to relieve a huskiness that affects his voice he now sips occasionally a sort of flip made by his wife with the yolk of an egg and a little wine, and which is said to have a remarkable effect in keeping his voice clear and flexible.

The statue of Red Jack (Sa-Go-To-Wa-Ha), the renowned Seneca chief, was unveiled in Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo, last Wednesday afternoon. Chief John Jacket, Red Jacket's grandson, and other surviving Seneca and Cayuga chiefs took part in the ceremony.

Carl Rose, a landscape painter, whose works failed to secure a prize at the Paris salon, went to the exhibition and with a pocket knife cut one of his pictures out of the frame, rolled it up and carried it away with him. The jury of award had ignored it.

Emperor William, it is said, previous to his accession, received an anti-vaccination pamphlet from Dr. Hanner, which made such a deep impression on him that none of his children has ever been vaccinated.

Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, is a clever caricaturist, and often sketches humorous trifles on bits of paper while awaiting a flow of ideas. One of his favorite designs represents yawning parishioners.

Whitelaw Reid will be the ninth vice president from New York state.

**YOU MUST SMILE.**

Dashaway—"Did you get cards from Miss Palisade for her reception?"

Clevertown—"No, I guess I must have been overlooked." Dashaway—"No, you weren't, old man, because I told her the other day I thought she had better send you one."—New York Herald.

Mrs. Wickwire—"I can give you some cold victuals, but no coffee. We only cook once a day in this weather." Hungry Higgins (in disgust)—"Only once a day! Well, some people's too lazy for any use!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Consoling—Miss Pert (at the museum)—"Oh, I'm afraid to go near the snake's cage. He might bite me." The keeper—"Oh, don't be alarmed, miss; he never bites, he swallows his wittles whole."—Harvard Lampoon.

Richmann—"I have decided to make no will." Lawyer—"Then the law will divide your estate." Richmann—"Well, that is better than letting the lawyers divide it."—New York Weekly.

"So Harrison is going to run again?" "Well, he is nominated, but I don't think it will be necessary for him to run." "Why not?" "He is going to have a walk over."—New York Press.

Professor Huxley says that the writing of 2,000 years is a sufficient week's work for any man. It is plain that the professor never reported a political convention.—Washington Star.

"Did I understand you to say he was a moderate drinker?" "I didn't say 'moderate'; I said 'modest.' He never drinks unless someone asks him."—Indianapolis Journal.

Related Citizen—"What does this mean? It's an hour after midnight and

the saloons are running yet!" Indignant Policeman—"You're a party fellow to kick about a thing like that! We're extending the civilities of the town, sir, to the Democratic party."—Chicago Tribune.

**ADLAI E. STEVENSON.**

Epitome of the Career of the Democratic Candidate for Vice President.

Born in Kentucky, October 23, 1835.

Removed to Bloomington, Ill., in 1852.

Graduated from Center College, Danville, 1855.

Admitted to the bar 1858.

Rendered no service in war.

Opposed Lincoln on stump.

Elected district attorney 1864.

Was also Presidential elector (for Mc-Clellan) in 1864.

Elected to Congress as a Greenbacker in 1874.

Renominated and defeated by Republicans in 1876.

Nominated next time by Labor and Greenback parties and elected, 1878.

Renominated by Democrats and again defeated by Republicans in 1880.

Renominated by Democrats and again defeated, 1882.

Delegate to national convention of 1884.

Appointed by Mr. Cleveland first assistant postmaster general in 1888.

Cut off the heads of 48,000 Republican fourth class postmasters in next two years.

Retired to private life with Mr. Cleveland in 1889.

A Frank Declaration.

New York Advertiser (Ind.-Dem.)

When Flanagan, of Texas, laid down the proposition in a national Republican convention some years ago that they (the delegates) were there for the office, he let loose a great thought, even as a black cat from a bag.

The Flanagan of the Democratic party is Delegate John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, who added to the galaxy of the super-heated Chicago wigwag on Thursday by seconding the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice-president. Standing upon a chair, reeking with perspiration and sour mash, Mr. Rhea said:

"I come from the home of the Star-Eyed Goddess to second the nomination of Mr. Stevenson. Kentucky, sah, takes her Democracy as she takes her whisky—straight. I support Illinois' candidate because he is the man who believes that to the victors belong the spoils. [Great cheering.] If he is placed in office again Mugwumps and Republicans will receive no quarter at his hands. [Prolonged cheering and cries of "Hi, Hi!"]

There is no Gray Gables sham about Delegate Rhea. He believes that the Democratic party is out for the offices and the loot. In his plain, blunt, alcoholic, Kentucky way he says so. And what Rhea said struck home in that Democratic mob assembled in the Chicago wigwag to celebrate the obsequies of the party.

The Democratic party takes no stock in civil service reform. Mr. Cleveland may be its idol, but the man after its own heart is Stevenson, who believes religiously in dividing the plunder among the captors. It is Stevenson who will receive the vote of Kentucky—not the pretender of Buzzard's Bay.

**A Summer Idyl.**

Lake George Mirror.

Down by a little brooklet, In a shady little nooklet,

Sits a kid, who, on a hooklet, Is from school.

Down by the little brooklet, In the shady little nooklet,

There is a state and booklet, The kidlet's in the pool.

From school— In pool— In pool!

CESAR's famous "Veni, vidi, vici."—I came, I saw, I conquered—might be an appropriate motto for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. We charge nothing for the suggestion. This great blood purifier conquers wherever it comes, and is now absolutely without equal in the world. DAW

**WALL PAPER.**

1852. BARGAINS. 1892.

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Baby Carriages, Blank Books, Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pads, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Letter Presses, Ink Stands, Etc.

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**JOSEPH GRAVES,**

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Sole Agent for Leon Isaac's Glucinum Pens.

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**NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!**

**A FULL LINE OF**

**FURNITURE AND CARPETS,**

Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room Sets

**IN WALNUT AND OAK.**

At the Lowest Possible Prices. Call and Examine my Stock Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

**LOUIS BERTSCHY,**

ap28 1116 Main Street, East Side.

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**FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED**

ROOMS, without board, at No. 2228 Market street. je28

**WANTED—TWO FURNISHED**

rooms, with board. Pleasant location desired. Address "F." care this office. je27

**WANTED—STENOGRAPHER—**

young man; must be first-class; no other need apply. Address "M." care this office. je24

**HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE—**

Having no present use for a buggy, I offer my mare, "Pet," and Phaeton buggy, with harness and stable outfit at the very low price of \$125. Apply to ISAIAH WARREN, No. 37 Fifteenth street. je27

**LOST—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN**

Bridgeport and Wheeling, a small Silver Watch, with gold chain and small charm. A suitable reward will be given if left at the office of Schilling & Kasey, insurance agents, 1213 Market street. je23

**ROBERT LUKE, No. 1430 MARKET**

street, has for sale one No. 1 Sorrel Horse. Come and see me. Also one Black Colt, five years old, never had harness yet, weight 1350 pounds. Both new and second-hand Carriages and Buggies for sale. je27

**DEVILED CRABS AT HOME.**

You can prepare them better and cheaper yourself. Fresh received at

**H. F. BEHRNS.**

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**JULIENNE!**

FOR SOUP. 1-2 lb. PACKAGES.

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**You 10 Per Cent.**

Location one that will be sure to increase in value. I refer to property at 2228, 2230, 2232 and 2244 Main street. G. O. SMITH, je23 1229 Market Street.

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**FRUIT JARS**

—AND—

**Jelly Glasses.**

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**THE GATE CITY STONE FILTER**

For years. We now have a

**BETTER STONE FILTER**

At less than one-half the price of the Gate City and with the public to know it.